

EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1858.

DEFIANT SPEECHES OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.—In the Tabernacle, on the 4th of Oct., Brigham Young made the following remarks:

I will say a few words before the congregation is dismissed:

As but few can be in our offices to learn the news that is brought in, I will say that on the 2d of Friday last, a messenger arrived with the intelligence that the soldiers were going up Ham's Fork. Previous to that I had sent by Lieut. Gen. Wells a copy of the proclamation proclaiming martial law and ordering the troops not to come here. They treated it as if it were a jest. They say they are sent by the President, are subject to superior officers, and intend to abide their instructions, and I expect they will until some other power checks their progress.

I do not know that any body's heart burns, except it is to get a little nearer our enemies, and for the troops to undertake to come in here.

I have told you before, and I will tell you now, that the result will be that Missouri will be higher and greater in power than ever it was before. Our enemies will sink while we increase in power and strength, and enjoy an influence that we never enjoyed before, and the Lord will have his own way in bringing about these things. I know that all will be made right, and an all-wise, overruling Providence will bring us off victorious. He has led us to victory and peace, and has given us power and influence that we can sustain ourselves against all that can come to annoy, destroy, desolate, and drive the Saints of God to come here. He will fight our battles, and He will do it just as he pleases.

On the 8th of October Brigham Young delivered the following speech in the Tabernacle in relation to the advances of the United States troops into the Territory:

If the Government of the United States have sent soldiers to this Territory, I do not know it, for I have had no official notice of such a circumstance, and you will perceive that I treat them accordingly. If they are sent by Government, they are sent expressly to destroy this people, and if they are not sent by the Government, they have come expressly to destroy this people; therefore I shall treat them, as I have informed the officer in command, the same as *thou* they were an armed mob—not as I would those who have heretofore mobbed us, but as parties who have come to mob us now.

We have sought for peace all the day long, and I have sought for peace with the army now on your borders, and have warned them that we all most firmly believe that they are sent here solely with a view to destroy this people, though they may be ignorant of that fact. And though we may believe that they are sent by the Government of the United States, yet I as Governor of this Territory have no business to know any such thing, until I am notified by proper authority at Washington. I have a right to treat them as a mob, just as though they had been raised and organized in Missouri, and are expressly to destroy this people. We have been very merciful and very lenient to them. As I informed them in my official letter, had they been those mobocrats who mobbed us in Missouri, they never would have seen the South Pass. We had plenty of boys on hand, and the mode of warfare they would have met with they are not acquainted with.

I would just as soon tell them as to tell you of my mode of warfare. As the Lord God lives, we will waste our enemies by millions, if they send them here to destroy us, and not a man of us be hurt. That is the method I intend to pursue. Do you want to know what is going to be done with the enemies now on our borders? If they come here I will tell you what will be done. As soon as they start to come into our settlements let sleep depart from their eyes and slumber from their eyelids, until they sleep in death, for they have been warned, and forewarned that we will not tamely submit to being destroyed. Men shall be scattered here and there and shall waste away our enemies, in the name of Israel's God.

Another year, I am going to prepare for the worst, and want you to prepare to cache our grain and lay waste this Territory, for I am determined, if driven to that extremity, that our enemies shall find nothing but heaps of ashes and ruins. We will be so prepared that in a few days all can be consumed. I shall request the Bishops to see that the people in their wards are provided with two or three years' provisions.

There is much more of the same tenor, which, however, is not worth reproducing.

Col. Thomas H. Bradford died in Boone county, Mo., on the 81st ult., in the 69th year of his age. Col. B. was a native of Virginia, emigrated to Kentucky in 1807, and settled in Scott county. He represented his county in both branches of the Legislature.

In the war of 1812 he was attached to the North-western army under Gen. Harrison. He volunteered as a private in the company of Captain Payne, which composed a part of the regiment commanded by Col. Ball. Whilst upon the northern lakes, he again volunteered as a private in Com. Perry's fleet, and was on board the *Caledonia* during the memorable action of the 10th of September, 1813, when that distinguished naval officer gained so signal a victory over the British forces.

FRENCH SPOILATION BILL.—This bill is again before Congress, and, as Mr. Buchanan has heretofore voted for the measure, it is not supposed he will veto it now. As the treasury, however, is in a depleted condition, it is thought that should the bill pass the claimants will be paid in scrip, drawing but a merely nominal rate of interest. They will, it is likely, be very glad to get anything, rather than be subjected to further delay.

THE DOUBLE SUICIDE.—Extraordinary Letter.—Our readers will recollect the announcement, a short time ago, of two young men being found dead in the same bed, at Fayetteville, N. C. In their room was found the following letter, directed to the friend:

12th M.—It is our desire that the jury of inquest be assured that this was our own; that we did it coolly, calmly, and collectedly, uninduced by any one whatsoever. We preferred dying a natural death to dying with disease, especially galloping consumption, with which one of us at least would. This course has been contemplated by one of us (Wightman) for two years, but now finding good company, I have concluded to go. I wish Drs. Haigh and Gilliam to examine my brain, that the jury may come to a right verdict, as I am assured that these physicians will be satisfied that I was not laboring under temporary delirium.

We wish both of us to be buried in the same grave. We have no enemy against any individual on earth, and hope no one has against us. The reason why we do this act is nobody's business but our own. We are determined to try another world, either better or worse; if worse, it is policy, at least, that we hasten in order to get used to it.

WIGHTMAN AND ELLIOTT.

There was another, written by Mr. Wightman, directed to his brother, and read as follows:

Dear Brother: It is my wish that you attend to that business I leave unsettled, and that you bury my body in the same grave with that of Mr. Elliott, he being the only true friend I ever had on earth, and "in death we are not divided"—by which you will confer the last kind act upon your unhappy brother.

WILLIAM.

Col. Albert Sidney Johnson, the commander of the Utah army, is a Kentuckian by birth, and is of commanding appearance. He graduated at West Point, but resigned his commission, and became a volunteer in the Texas revolution. He rose from the ranks to the post of General, and after the war settled down as a farmer. He was Colonel of a regiment in the Mexican war, and shared the honors at Buena Vista. In 1846 he became postmaster at U. S. Army, and in 1855 was appointed Colonel of the new cavalry regiments; and he is now assigned to the command of the Utah expedition.

Messrs. Frost & Forrest, of New York and New Orleans, who suspended in October last, have paid all their obligations, and resumed business in full.

TRIALS OF A FAT MAN.—The Buffalo Republic has a fat correspondent who writes that paper frankly thus:

As I intermated to you, having come to the conclusion that there was nothing to eat in Buffalo, I started for New York on Friday last, on the Central Railroad. I had no idea that a man with a respectable quantity of flesh was looked upon with any degree of surprise outside of your city limits; I only weigh two hundred and thirty-one pounds, and if I am said to be as broad as I am long, it certainly was no reason for the ticket agent at the Buffalo depot inquiring "do you wish to go as freight or as a passenger?" I told him, with considerable asperity, "as a passenger, of course," when he charged me for tickets for two, and, upon my expostulating with him, he very impudently inquired if I supposed that any one else could sit in the same seat I occupied. Being aware that it was a matter of doubt, I said no more, but heard him mutter to himself something about hogs always going as freight, as I walked off—which remark was made, I presume, on an omnibus driver standing near. Do you think it could?

I got on the cars somewhat ruffled in temper, and after crossing two or three women from a diameter of ten feet into about six inches, and flattening out an apple boy and pop-corn vender, so that their identity became a matter of considerable research, I finally obtained a seat opposite an old, craggy lady and her unmarried daughter. They screamed as I sat down, and I was tempted to expand my lungs in the same manner, for the whole seat gave way with me and I was in the car with my wig in a pool of tobacco juice, and my feet in the body, unmarried girl's lap. Upon extricating myself from the wreck, I discovered to my horror that I had split the back of my coat, had utterly crushed out of existence three hand-boxes, and obtained the eternal hate of the craggy woman and her daughter forever.

I tried to make my apologies, but I failed. My failure is easily explained, for who ever heard of any man making a decent apology in a fractured coat and a head saturated with tobacco juice? I then went into another car, in consequence of the indignation of the passengers having been aroused by the two women alluded to, and especially as I heard a gentleman with short hair and not very placid face inquiring if he hadn't better punch me. Having no doubt that the man referred to was him, I made myself as *seldom* as possible, and got into the next car. The seat in the car was all weak, frail things, as four of them fell to pieces as I sat down on them. Upon making my complaint to the conductor, who asked if there was more than one of me, he suggested that I had better go into the baggage car, and sit on one of the express trunks. They being iron bound, he thought they'd stand it, if nothing else would. I did go in there.

The baggage-man, who is not very polite, asked me what I wanted. I told him I wanted to stay in there. He said it couldn't be did; as, if I came in he would have to go out; there wasn't "room for them two trunks and both of us in that baggage car," I accommodated matters with him by giving him a dollar (one of twenty I had borrowed), and he agreed to ride on the outside of the car while I occupied the inside. I got upon two express trunks, and was very comfortable. Indeed, I should have been perfectly so if the baggage-man hadn't kept annoying me by saying "Fat Man," and I had been talking about me all the way from Rochester. Finally, the baggage-man dove his head in again, as if to end some argument, asked me if I intended to go to Barnum's Museum when I got to New York. I told him I should, when information he conveyed to the brakeman, who ejaculated, "Thought so—it him!"

I couldn't imagine what they meant. They chuckled considerably, and said, "Seen him for nothin'." 'Twould a cost two shillins in New York'—when I abruptly put an end to their conversation by putting my head out of the car door, and inquiring who was "him" and what "would cost two shillins in New York" and what they had "seen for nothin'." The brakeman was somewhat startled, but recovered sufficiently to say "Fat Man." This answer affording me no information whatever, I hopped into the car again, much puzzled as to what they meant. Dreaming that I was being broiled on an immense gridiron, for the purpose of "frying" me out, and that the fat was running from me in innumerable rivulets, which was being caught in little tin cups, and sold by tradesmen of all descriptions, I arrived in Syracuse, and there awoke, delighted to find that I retained my accustomed flesh, and that the gongs were sounding the announcements of "dinner." I will write you again soon. Till then, believe me your much annoyed "FAT CONTRIBUTOR."

THE HARBOR ICE-CUTTER.—The mild and moderate weather, so far this winter, seems to have been a special interposition for the benefit of the poor and needy. The ice dealers, however, are uneasy, and are putting their wits to work to secure their staple from more eastern and northern latitudes. We learn that some of the heavier dealers have gone, or are about going, to Boston, to the head of Connecticut river, to Lake Champlain, &c., to make the necessary arrangements for supply, if the crop fails in Rockland lake and the Hudson river. Ice is no longer a luxury, but an actual necessity of life in New York, owing to the warmth of the Croton water, and we sincerely hope dealers will be successful in obtaining a sufficiency for local use.

Captain Shultz, also, we hear is much worried by the mild and pleasant weather. He has fitted up his ice boats at great expense and in the very best manner; has his crews on board, and is impatient for an opportunity to exhibit his entire ability to keep our harbor free of the dangerous fields of ice, usually so destructive to our shipping and smaller craft.

On Friday last, he ordered steam on two of his boats, expecting to have work for them in a day or two, but the weather softened again on Saturday morning and he merely sailed around the harbor, stopping at Castle Garden to enable a few friends to examine the peculiarities of his ice-breaking apparatus. The Independence, one of his boats, is not only very powerful but has a peculiar set of wheels, so constructed that it is almost impossible for them to break, while the ice bows, not unlike the bowl of a table-spoon, is so placed as to keep the steam constantly on the ice, instead of going through it—thus breaking it by the weight of the boat. Captain S. claims to be able to propel this boat at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour through ice of a foot thick.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

A DESPERADO—Sealotting a Bullet.—The York (Pa.) Herald gives the following account of the arrest of Michael Fisher, a notorious desperado, on a charge of rioting in that borough, on Monday last: A warrant was issued for his arrest, and he was found at the corner of Main and Water streets, when officers Fossett and Plumbagh, before he could use his knife, succeeded in throwing him down, taking his knife from him, and, with the assistance of others, conveyed him to the Justice's office, where he was committed for the offense. These officers, especially Fossett, were somewhat injured by the heels, teeth, and knife of the desperado, but not seriously.

When he was committed he drove his hand through the window of the Justice's office at some person outside, injuring it dreadfully. It was with much difficulty that he was tied, thrown into a wagon and conveyed to jail. When he arrived there he managed to get a bar of iron, with which he assaulted one of the keepers, injuring him somewhat. When in the cell, he tore off the spigot of the hydrant, which he threw with much force at those outside, who narrowly escaped feeling its weight.

He then broke up some of the wood work inside, with which he made a club, and swore he would knock out the brains of any person who should enter the cell. His conduct was such that the sheriff ordered him to be shot, and two balls were fired at him, one of which grazed one leg, and the other ball took effect in the other leg. He then submitted. The ball was extracted, when he asked to see it, and swallowed it immediately. He was Mackey Fisher, a notorious desperado of the borough, and has been six years in the penitentiary for arson. The officers deserve credit for arresting him.

FORCED REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL, ETC.—We have received an extra from the Omaha Nebraskaian, dated January 8, headed with a glaring string of display lines.

The body of the extra scarcely comes up to its exciting promises, but still contains exciting matter. It appears that while a bill was up in the House of the Nebraska Legislature, several persons spoke "against time" to prevent a motion to suspend rules and put through a bill which had been announced to remove the capital from Omaha to Florence.

At this, Speaker Decker and his friends, a majority of the House, withdrew, much exasperated. They held an outside caucus, and the extra says that Speaker Decker fearlessly resolved to break up the committee (the House was in Committee of the Whole) and get the chair or die. They returned to the House, when Decker matched up and snatched the gavel from Dr. Thrall's hands, who was acting as Speaker, and ordered the Doctor to leave. Several intervened, and a regular war took place. Dr. Thrall was fortunately rolled under a table, where he looked on at the free fight with comparative safety.

But the Doctor crept out, and resumed the chair again. Decker and his friends left. The committee rose, and the members left elected a Speaker *pro tem*. Next morning a motion was made to remove to Florence, and carried. The majority withdrew, and the minority adjourned over till next day, the clerk remaining with them in possession of the documents. In the Senate, or council, a motion was made to submit to it. An appeal was taken from his decision and carried. He still refused to put the motion, when it was done for him, carried, and the majority withdrew.

Gov. Cumming has issued an order to keep the journals, minutes, &c., at the capital, Omaha. The extra says the Governor will not recognize the acts of the withdrawing members if they assemble at Florence. In the meantime the minority will continue to meet at their halls and adjourn from day to day. The reference to Brigham Young is merely that they are fit subjects for his control. The statements of the Nebraskaian must be taken with the proper allowance, as its extra is boiling over with excitement and favors the minority.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have seen a letter from one of our citizens, who is now residing in Florence. His letter is dated the 9th, advocates the course of the majority, and says the Legislature was to meet in Florence that day, and remain in session two weeks. He states that Gov. Richardson is at Council Bluffs, dodging the responsibility, and with the intention of staying away till the Legislature adjourns—but that he must show his head either for the people or Omaha. He had been sent for.

The letter says a good many members are in Florence, with the report that the Omaha members will not come, and another that they will come in force, and attempt to carry things with a mus, in which case there will be warm times. The correspondent says the clerk of the House has stolen all the bills, &c., but that they will work all night to make new ones. Cumming is Richardson's Secretary, and acting as Governor in his principal absence.

MUSICAL HARES.—A letter to an editor in the south of France describes the following curious incident:

I had been following the chase without much success, when I reached a wood, where I found some sawyers at work. They were just taking their repose, and sitting round a good fire. One of them, an old man, but lively and intelligent, was playing on a hurdy-gurdy. The instrument appeared good, the musician also. I stopped and left my chase.

Some time after, when he was in the middle of a polka, to which he beat time with his foot, adding to the music the movements of his body, I made a sign to him to stop. I heard the voice of my dogs approaching.

In fact a moment after we perceived the hare, who was coming towards us, but, having arrived within a distance too far for a shot, he stopped, and I saw that he was coming no nearer. I made signs to the musician to go on, and this is what happened: The hare, who we expected to see take to his legs, sat down to our great surprise. We approached him, and he played on the hurdy-gurdy with all his might upon his instrument. The hare did not move. I killed him. But this did not finish the tale. While we were laughing at the adventure, and my men were dancing in a circle around the dead animal to the sound of the hurdy-gurdy, the dogs on their way back from the forest had started another hare.

This time I took the musician with me; we placed ourselves on the road in a way to leave a considerable space between us and the forest. The hare in fact came out into the plain, and straight up to us, so that I could have shot him without trouble. I did not wish to do so. So when he was at a hundred yards' distance, I made signs to my musician to play, and the harmonious air he drew from the hurdy-gurdy had the same effect on him it had upon the other. The hare coughed; we approached and walked three times round before he started to go. I then shot him in a more proper manner.

Is this fact a new one? I do not know. Does music always have such an influence on game, and have I been particular? If it is so, and which has happened to me is not the effect of chance, which in any case would be very extraordinary, it may prove a charming resource to novices in the art of hunting, and perhaps may furnish matter for serious study to graver persons.

A CURIOUS STAR.—By turning your face towards the East after dark, you will have before you the planet Jupiter, the most brilliant object in the heavens. Now, looking your eye full towards the horizon, the first stars of any degree of brightness you see, are three, pretty close together, forming a triangle. A little to the right of this triangle is another star, of the second magnitude, and about as bright as any in that quarter. It is to this star that I wish to direct your attention. If you should look for it, precisely in the same position, three or four months hence, you would find that it had totally disappeared. Nor was there a vestige of it there four months ago. I first observed it about two months since, or perhaps a little more, when it was just discernible. It has been increasing in brilliancy ever since.

This is the famous *periodic* star, Mira, or *Chalcidion*, in the neck of the whale first observed by Fabricius in 1596. I have often looked for it, but never happened to see it until the time I have mentioned. It retains its full brilliancy only fourteen days, and is then gradually, beginning to wane. It remains wholly invisible for a few months, and at the end of that period begins to be visible, and gradually increases in size for three months, until it becomes a star of the second magnitude, remains so, as I have said, for fourteen days, and then gradually dwindles away again, and at the end of three months becomes invisible; the entire period of its revolution being about three hundred and thirty-four days.

There are many other periodic stars—one not far from Mira in the Head of Medusa. It usually presents the appearance of a star of the second magnitude, but in a sixty-two hour it takes a dimming, shining fit and becomes almost invisible. This fact lasts only seven hours, after which it remains stationary again for sixty-two hours, and so on, ad infinitum. The most remarkable of this class of variable stars are those which have suddenly appeared and acquired a brilliancy even greater than that of Venus, and having remained so for a few months, have disappeared never to be seen again. There have been a number of this sort, the most brilliant, perhaps, being that observed by Tycho Brahe, in 1572, which could be seen at midday. It appeared first in November, and disappeared in March.—*Valley Democrat*.

A Discovery.—The Emperor of the French recently visited Naples to witness some experiments conducted by L. Cagnani, the inventor of a process for rendering wool tissues of all sorts, theatrical decorations, dresses, &c., incandescent. The experiments are reported to have been entirely successful. Ladies' dresses of the most gaudy-like material were set to fire and would not burn. An officer's tent, containing a bed with muslin curtains, resisted the application of numerous flaming torches. A cottage, half of which was secured by M. Cagnani's preparation, and the other half filled with straw, was set on fire on the unprotected side; the flames raged with fury and consumed half of the building, but the fire died away when it reached the prepared part and left it altogether intact. The theatre, with all its scenery, ropes, and decorations, was attempted to be burned in vain.

MODES DE PARIS. WINTER MILLINERY.

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of

MILLINERY GOODS, Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Coiffures, Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on very reasonable terms. n24 4, 4b1st Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

Family Sewing Machines.



101 Fourth street, BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON, Louisville, Ky.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the lock-stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on the under side, is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine. We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, blind, and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years. June 22nd 1857 A. SUMNER & CO.

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY feb 12 daily mar 23 bly

NOTICE

The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the show-case factory, No. 214 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining the old store, where orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times. o5 b1st JNO. U. HOWE.

A CARD.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to a MARINE CHRONOMETER placed in our window, showing the exact time. It is entirely of American manufacture, and has been exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris in competition with the best London and French Chronometers, and also at the World's Fair in New York, and on every instance has received the highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct time-keeping.

To our watch department we have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Helwig, of New York, Mr. H. can execute any kind of watch-work fully equal to Jurgensen, Frodham, Adams, or any of the first London or Swiss makers. In many fine Watches that are broken parts are substituted greatly inferior to the original, the customer paying the full price for a perfect piece of work. The Watch actually performs well afterward for a while, but is more imperfect and less valuable than originally. JOHN KITT'S & CO. j19 jeb

FEBRUARY. HARRIS'S MONTHLY for February is received by the agents, CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market. j19 jeb

Taylor's Bon Ton. TAYLOR'S BOOK OF PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK for January, 1858. New supply. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market. j19 jeb

CLOSING SALE.

OUR ANNUAL CLOSING SALE.

GREAT BARGAINS. IN accordance with our annual custom, we, at the close of each season, offer the balance of our stock remaining on hand at prices much lower than usual. Owing to the financial revolution which has overspread the community for the last three months, we have been obliged to

MARK DOWN OUR STOCK from time to time, in order to meet the pressure, and have availed ourselves of the opportunity offered to

PURCHASE FOR CASH. the benefit of which we have been and are still offering to our generous patrons. To all who have not already supplied themselves we would say that this is

OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE DRY GOODS is seldom if ever equaled.

Thankful for the generous support thus far given us, we cordially wish our friends

"A Happy New Year" and a speedy return of prosperity. j19 jeb 95 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

Russian Sable Furs at a Great Reduction.

HAYES & CRAIG'S are now ordered by New York; but a few handsome Capes will be retained THREE DAYS LONGER and offered at only two-thirds of their value. j19 jeb

MISSIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS are now selling at about one-half their value at HAYES & CRAIG'S. j19 jeb

THE MOST SUPERIOR DRESS HATS for winter now in use are those Cashmere Hats made by HAYES & CRAIG. j19 jeb

MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CAPS, very suitable for the season, are now selling very cheap at HAYES & CRAIG'S. j19 jeb

THOSE ELEGANT SILK HATS WHICH took the premium at the World's Fair are always to be had of the manufacturers. HAYES & CRAIG. j19 jeb

SUPERIOR DRESS HATS, LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE.—We are this morning prepared with an extra supply of superior Mohawk dress hats of our own manufacture, which for beauty of finish, style, and quality cannot be excelled if equaled in the city. We particularly invite those who want an easy and comfortable fitting Dress Hat to call and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere. j19 jeb PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

GENTS' SOFT HATS, for traveling and business purposes, in great variety at PRATHER & SMITH'S, 455 Main st. j19 jeb

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS of every style, quality, and color, in store and for sale cheap for cash j19 jeb PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS AT LESS THAN COST for cash are to be had of PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st. j19 jeb

New Books.

STORIES AND LEGENDS OF TRAVEL AND HISTORY for Children, by Grace Greenwood. Price 75c. Platt Hauers, by Capt. Mayne Reid, 75c. White Lies, a Novel, by Chas. Reed, \$1.25. The C. unions, or the Captain's Ward, by Jas. A. Malland, author of "The Waterman," "Old Doctor," &c. \$1. Parlor Entertainments: The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fashion, \$1.25.

Hand-Book of Home-Science, by Ed. L. Youman, author of "The Close Book of Chemistry," \$1.25. Christmas Story for 1858. The Parable of Certain English Prisoners and their Trials in Women, Children, Silver, and Jewels. B. Chas. Dickens, 25c. Parlor Entertainments: The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fashion, \$1.25.

Just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. j19 jeb

Cloaks, Mantles, and Shawls.

WE have now in store a good assortment of CLOAKS, MANTLES, and SHAWLS, which we will sell at bargain prices. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market. j19 jeb

Le Bon Ton for January. TAYLOR'S MONTHLY REPORT OF PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS for January, just received by the agents, CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market. j19 jeb

The annual meeting of the friends and patrons of the Louisville Orphan's Home will be held at the Second Presbyterian Church, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock. The treasurer's report will be presented, and managers will be chosen for the current year. It is hoped that all interested in this noble object of charity will be present.

We learn that a protracted meeting is now in progress in the Methodist E. Church, Lexington, Ky. The service is conducted by Rev. J. H. Lion, pastor, assisted by Rev. J. A. Henderson of this city, and others. The meeting is one of religious interest. Between thirty and forty have been added to the church, and the meeting will continue through the week.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.—Plain black silks, fancy silks, cloaks, shawls, illusion robes, a large stock of laces and embroideries, hosiery, satin-faced and French merinoes, cashmeres, black Lyons velvet, printed de laines, together with a large stock of Irish linens, linen table damask, napkins, doilies, towels, linen sheetings, English bed blankets, flannels, heavy cotton drillings and laid casaburgs for servants, bleached and brown cottons, &c. My stock of the above goods is large and complete, all of which I will offer at *unusually low prices*. The money of all solvent banks of Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois received at par. G. B. TABB, j11 jeb Corner Fourth and Market streets.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK and **HARPER'S MONTHLY** for February just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 59 Third st. j18 b

COVERS SUITABLE TO BIND HARPER'S WEEKLY can be had at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE. j18 b

DIARIES for 1858 of different kinds. Pocket Memorandums, Wallets, Bankers' Cases, 15c. Filiz, &c., for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 59 Third st. j18 b

London Illustrated News Almanac for 1858. WITH beautiful colored illustrations emblematical of each month in the year, besides containing a vast deal of useful information, just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 59 Third st. j18 b

Carpets, Floor Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, &c.

A GENERAL assortment in the above goods now in store, and, having determined to reduce our stock as low as possible, we will offer unusual inducements to purchasers. We solicit a call from those who favor us. C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st., Opposite Bank of Ky. j11 jeb

GREAT BARGAINS IN Dry Goods.

ROBES, BAYADERES, MOUSSELINES, CLOAKS, VELVETS, and EMBROIDERIES at COST, and COTTONS, LINENS, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLANNELS, STAPLES, and DOMESTICS. Reduced Prices at MARTIN & PENTON'S, 56 Fourth st. j9 jeb

No Extra Charges of \$50 for "Professional Selections." j19 jeb

Taylor's Bon Ton. TAYLOR'S BOOK OF PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK for January, 1858. New supply. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market. j19 jeb

CLOSING SALE. OUR ANNUAL CLOSING SALE. GREAT BARGAINS. IN accordance with our annual custom, we, at the close of each season, offer the balance of our stock remaining on hand at prices much lower than usual. Owing to the financial revolution which has overspread the community for the last three months, we have been obliged to

MARK DOWN OUR STOCK from time to time, in order to meet the pressure, and have availed ourselves of the opportunity offered to

PURCHASE FOR CASH. the benefit of which we have been and are still offering to our generous patrons. To all who have not already supplied themselves we would say that this is

OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE DRY GOODS is seldom if ever equaled.

Thankful for the generous support thus far given us, we cordially wish our friends

"A

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. MCLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the
National Trunk Emporium,
CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT COST!
We will continue to sell our large and well-selected stock of LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S FANCY FURNISHING goods, at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

MECHANICS' TOOLS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE.—All the late improvements for sale by J. H. MCLEARY.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.—The finest quality at the lowest prices, by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS of every description are to be had at very low prices, by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BOYS' SOFT HATS AND PLUSH-TRIMMED CAPS.—So desirable for winter, are selling very cheap, by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

HAYES & CRAIG'S.
PORTABLE FORGES—For blacksmiths, coopersmiths, millers, planters, tail-board makers, and every mechanic who needs a Smithing shop in complete order.

Also a general assortment of Mechanics' Tools wholesale and retail, by A. MCBRIDE, No. 39 Third street, between Market and Main, where every thing in the hardware line may be obtained at the lowest cash prices, by A. MCBRIDE, 425 1/2 Main st.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale and retail, at No. 39 Third street by A. MCBRIDE, 425 1/2 Main st.

New and Elegant Gift Books.
THE WORLD-NOTED WOMEN, with 17 steel illustrations. The Court of Napoleon, with Portraits of its Beauties, Wits, and Heroes. Bryant's Poems, illustrated tinted paper, morocco, antique, and extra cloth. The Farmer's Boy, illustrated Turkey morocco and cloth antique. Gertrude of Wyoming, illustrated Turkey morocco and cloth antique. The Poets of the Nineteenth Century, tinted paper, cloth antique. For sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

Christmas and New Year Presents!
AT WM. KENDRICK'S.
What is more suitable for a keepsake than a handsome piece of SILVER? Those inclined to such a selection will find my stock very complete, consisting in part of Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Forks, Spoons of all kinds, Tea, Coffee, and Butter Knives, &c., most of which are made by my order, and all of latest styles. My stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY is also very good, to which I shall be adding new supplies during the present week, and from which many desirable presents may be selected. I have also very handsome Waiters, Castors, Goblets, Cake Baskets, &c. Call and examine or send your orders to WM. KENDRICK, 71 Third st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
PIANO-FORTES, GUITARS, VIOLINS, PLUTES, BANJOS, DRUMS, FIFES, FAMILIARITIES, and all other musical instruments, of which we have very private for Christmas presents, for sale cheap by D. P. FAULDS & CO., 539 Main st., between Second and Third.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST AND LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.
OUR LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF GOODS OFFERED AT BARGAINS!

C. DUVALL & CO.,
Main street, between Second and Third.

Fancy Goods and Toys FOR HOLIDAY SALES.
W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth street, is now in receipt of a large and well-selected stock of FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, bought at greatly reduced prices, which will be sold accordingly. Among the assortment are many new and elegant Toys never before brought to this market. Dealers supplied at low rates. W. W. TALBOT, 417 1/2 Main st., between Market and Jefferson.

Elegant Books.
WORLD-NOTED WOMEN. Types of Womanly Attributes of all Lands and Ages, by Mary Ann Clarke, with 17 steel plate illustrations. Price \$1.25. THE COURT OF NAPOLEON, or the Beauties, Wits, and Heroes, with portraits of its Beauties, Wits, and Heroes; by Frank B. Goodrich. 8 1/2 cts. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Presentation Books.
If you want an elegant book to present to a friend, call at 34 Fourth street, and you can get it. A large variety now on hand and daily making additions. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

AT COST, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs.
We will, from this day until 1st January, sell our large and elegant stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs at PRIME NEW YORK COST FOR CASH. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BOYS' YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS.
A general assortment for sale at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

TENNESSEE MONEY.
We are taking in exchange for our gold and silver coins, the Old Banks of Tennessee, the Bank of America, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of Memphis, Bank of Middle Tennessee, Bank of the Union, Bank of Commercial Bank, Merchants' Bank, Northern Bank, Southern Bank, and others. All the above banks received at par at OWEN & WOOD'S, 495 Market st., one door above Third.

GENTS' FINE SEWED AND PEGGED French Calf Boots in store and for sale by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

HATS AND CAPS AT REDUCED PRICES.
We are selling our stock of Hats and Caps, which is large, complete, and fresh, at prices to suit the times. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BUFFALO, GUM, AND FUR-LINED OVER-SHOES for Ladies and Men for sale low at OWEN & WOOD'S, 495 Market st.

LATEST NEWS.

6 P. M.	12 M.	6 A. M.	12 M.
41	32	31	49

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.
Lexington and Frankfort—7:10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Lexington and Way Place—4 P. M.
Chicago and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M. and 9 P. M.
To the East, Chicago, and St. Louis via Indianapolis—11:10 A. M.
St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and via Indianapolis to the East, Chicago, St. Louis—at 11:10 A. M.

St. Louis and Cincinnati Express—at 9 P. M.
Nashville and Lebanon—at 3 A. M. and 3 P. M.—at 3 o'clock A. M. train connects with daily stages for Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, Green, Knoxville, Hopkinsville, Elton, Jacksonville, Galveston, Glasgow, and Bartonsville, and every other day with stages for Springfield, Columbia, Greenville, and Greenville.
Portland—Every 10 minutes.

St. Louis and Cincinnati Express—at 9 P. M.
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BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

Senate.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting a copy of the convention between the United States and Denmark on the subject of the Sound Dues.

Mr. Gwin reported a bill authorizing the President to contract for the transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, &c., over the railroad from the Missouri river to San Francisco, which was made the special order for the first Monday in February.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to repeal all laws granting bounties on vessels engaged in the Banks or other cod fisheries.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend the act to continue half-pay to certain widows and orphans, approved Feb. 1853, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Seward, a resolution was adopted requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession derived from officers of the U. S. squadron on the coast of Africa or the British and French governments or any other official sources, concerning the revival of the African slave trade.

House.—John Cochrane presented the petition of Isaac V. Fowler and many others for an appropriation of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers, and remonstrating against the further traffic in and monopoly of the same.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Hughes, Jenkins, Purviance, Bryan, and Thompson, as the special committee to examine into the accounts and official conduct of N. Darling, late Doorkeeper of the House.

The House refused by 43 against 143 to table the bill introduced yesterday providing for an equitable distribution of the clerks and messengers of the departments in Washington among the several States and Territories.

Mr. Warren wanted the chief clerks and heads of bureaus included.

Mr. Giddings's suggestion to distribute the officers according to population instead of representation consisted in a laugh. The bill was referred to a select committee of seven.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19.

A circular is published here this morning, signed by many prominent Democrats of the State, calling a mass convention to assemble at Indianapolis on the 22d of February. The circular says: "The convention of the party on some point of the State, as presented by nothing. The Territorial question as presented by the President's message and ensuing Congressional discussions, engrossed all minds, and the local interests of our own people is forgotten in the intensity of the excitement naturally arising out of the discussion of the fundamental rights and liberties of a free people."

This state of things, brought about not so much by anything actually done by the voice and action of the delegates in convention assembled as by what was omitted to be done in the excitement and confusion of the hour, and which was essential to the public interest, proves, when the excitement is passed, to be a source of undisguised dissatisfaction and well grounded complaint to a very large proportion if not decided majority of the party throughout the State.

The address says the final resolution in the platform adopted by the convention is differently construed with regard to the Leocompton constitution, it being contended on one hand that it fully commits the party to opposition to the admission of Kansas upon that instrument, and on the other hand that it looks beyond the Kansas question, the very question out of which it took its origin; and the resolution is differently published. In view of the difficulty already suggested, and after consultation of Democrats throughout the State, we have deemed it important to the harmony and success of the Democratic party to invite our brethren to attend a mass convention at Indianapolis on the 22d of February.

The address further says: "The naked question of the Democrats in Indiana is—Are we in favor of contributing to force a constitution with slavery on the people of Kansas against their will? If we are, our party must be overwhelmed by defeat, and whilst we cordially endorse the Administration generally, and are willing to tolerate a diversity of opinion on this point without severing ties that heretofore united us, our Democratic brethren nor to risk defeat by deserting the principle which has led us to victory in the past and the abandonment of which would doom us to defeat in the future."

THE WEATHER.

Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Toronto—Cloudy; freezing hard.

Detroit—Clear; mercury 22.

Montreal—Clear; mercury 20.

Toledo—Clear; mercury 30.

Buffalo—Cloudy; wind E. S.; mercury 28.

Cleveland—Hazy; mercury 30.

Louisville—Clear; mercury 30.

Columbus—Clear; mercury 30.

St. Louis—Clear; mercury 40.

Indianapolis—Cloudy; mercury 24.

Philadelphia—Clear; wind N. W.; mercury 44.

Memphis—Mercury 53.

New York, Jan. 19.

FOREIGN SHIP NEWS.—Arrivals from New Orleans. Evening Star and Marquette at Liverpool; Erie, Deal, and Forest City at Queenstown; Hermann at Bremen. Sailed, Cambria, Crown Point, Crimea, Edward Hyman, Florence, Nightingale, Henrietta, Marcy, H. M. Hayes, J. W. Whitney, Rivermouth, Sea Belle, Trumbull, and W. F. Storer at Liverpool; Voyager, Plymouth, St. Patrick, Margaret Pollock, and Golden Light from Lambeth; Abbott Lawrence at Gravesend; Advice, Jane, Ophelia, Clyde, Artisan, and Hemisphere at Havre; Peerless at Cowes.

St. Louis, Jan. 19.

The Republican has information from Fort Laramie through an Indian trader, who arrived at Jefferson City yesterday. He reports meeting on the 23d December, between six and seven hundred Cheyennes and Camanche Indians, returning from Salt Lake to their villages on Black Walnut Hills, about 80 miles south of Fort Laramie. They were accompanied by about twenty Mormon leaders. Their intention was to remain in camp until spring, and then employ themselves, under the Mormon influence, in harnessing and cutting off the supply trains sent for the relief of Col. Johnson. The Indians had been led to believe that the Mormons had 80,000 fighting men, well equipped. They also spoke of numerous fortifications and a large number of Indian allies, and declared that the Mormons had no idea of running away.

St. Louis, Jan. 19.

River rose about 6 feet yesterday and is still rising. The Missouri is rising below the Osage, which is at high flood point, but above that stream the water is low and navigation difficult. The Illinois is about stationary with 4 feet in the channel. The Upper Mississippi is rising between here and Keokuk with 5 feet water to that point. At Dubuque ice running again; water receding, and weather cold, the mercury having fallen below freezing point. The depth of the channel between here and Cairo is about 7 feet. Weather clear; mercury 49.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.

The jury in the case of Smith for killing Carter returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was discharged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19, M.

Weather cloudy and cool. River fallen 9 inches since last evening.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 19, M.

River 9 feet 2 inches by the pier mark and falling slowly. Weather clear. Mercury 34.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19, M.

Flour unchanged; limited demand at \$3 70 per 50 lbs. Whisky steady at 15c, with good demand. H

EVERING BULLETIN.

PRIZE ESSAY ON FLORICULTURE—BY REV. JOHN K. BAIN.

The Rose.—Of all the flowers cultivated in the garden, there is none that surpasses or even equals the rose in point of excellence. On account of its exquisite sweetness and surpassing beauty, it is often termed "The Queen of Flowers." It is true, there are flowers which may make a greater show or have a more gaudy appearance, yet there is none which possesses so many excellent qualities as the rose, and none so universally admired or so generally cultivated. Not only the educated and refined class of mankind admire the rose, but even the rude and illiterate can discern something in it to call forth their love and admiration. Indeed it is the universal favorite.

Nor is there any flower of more easy cultivation; particularly in the Middle, Western, and Southern States. We can scarcely pass a home, however humble it may be, without seeing one or more of the *Pamela* roses within the garden or about the door. These, during the months of May and June, give a cheerful and an enlivening appearance to everything around, and are well calculated to drive dull melancholy from the mind of the most phlegmatic.

But why should the pleasure thus afforded be confined to the short period of one or two months, when it might, with little trouble or expense, be extended through the whole year? Under proper cultivation, the rose may be considered a constant bloomer. In this respect, it surpasses all other flowers which can be grown in the open air. There are many varieties of this beautiful flower, which, if properly managed, will bloom profusely from early spring until late autumn. And who that has a taste for the sweet and the beautiful would willingly forego this luxury? To do so would argue not only a want of refinement, but a want of taste for nature's works.

Many persons are deterred no doubt from the cultivation of fine roses, from an apprehension that they are too tender for the climate, and require more attention than they are willing to bestow upon them. But this is a great mistake. The rose is much more hardy than many persons suppose it to be—it will withstand the winters of the Middle and Western States, uninjured, almost without protection. But as our winters are sometimes pretty severe, and subject to changes, it is best to guard against this contingency by throwing around the root of the rose a little protection, and this will require not more than one minute's labor to the plant. I have found that to draw up the earth, say from four to six inches around the root of the rose, is quite sufficient.

Indeed, this is a better security than wrapping it up, and keeping it warm by putting manure around it. It keeps the roots warm, and causes it to throw up tender shoots beneath the protection, which never fail to be killed when this protection is removed.

Plants of any kind can endure almost any degree of cold, provided the sun is prevented from shining upon them before they thaw; it is the sun, and not the freezing, that destroys the life of the plant.

There is more danger of killing roses by keeping them too warm than too cold during the winter. They should be kept sufficiently warm to protect them from intense cold, and cool enough to prevent them from vegetating until the frost is entirely over. It is true the tops may be killed, but this is no serious disadvantage. A rose will not bloom before it puts out a new growth, even if the last year's wood should not be killed. The top then, if protected through the winter, is of no advantage; it prevents the putting forth of more vigorous shoots from the root. The frost, then, by killing the tops of the rose, is an advantage; it performs the office of the knife, and thus assists the gardener in his work of pruning. It is well known, that if a rose is cut down every spring pretty close to the ground, it will throw up more vigorous shoots and grow better, and bloom prettier, than if the old wood had remained untouched, either by the frost or the knife. It is a great mistake to suppose that, because a rose has been bitten down by the frost, it is killed or even injured.

Protect the root, and what is called the neck or collar of the plant, and there is no danger. This is a subject on which I can speak from experience. I have had growing in my garden, in the open air, for several years, all the varieties of the ever-blooming rose, such as the Tea, *Benie Noisette*, and *Bourbon*, and have never lost a bud by cold weather when protected as I have just described.

A good deal has been said and written respecting the different methods of propagating the rose, whether it should be on its own roots or on a foreign stock. Each method, no doubt, has its advantages and disadvantages. Some will do best when budded on a good, thrifty, strong-growing stock; others, perhaps, will succeed better on their own roots. There is a very general prejudice existing in the minds of some people against budded roses, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to remove this prejudice. Two objections are urged against the practice of budding. One is, that the bud is often inserted so high up on the stock that it cannot be protected, and consequently it is killed by the frost.

There is great weight in this objection, and I would advise my friends never to purchase a rose that has been budded several inches above the ground, particularly if it belongs to any of the tender families. A rose should always be budded as near the surface of the ground as possible; and, when transplanted, the point of inoculation should be placed a little below the surface, and this point being protected during the winter there is not the least danger of its being killed. Frequently when roses are worked and planted in this way, roots will strike out from the bud, and then it will have a double advantage—it will have roots of its own as well as roots from the foreign stock.

Another objection to budded roses is that the stalks are apt to throw up suckers which not only prove troublesome, but, like parasites, draw the nourishment from the true rose, which greatly retards its growth. If it does not entirely kill it, this, it is admitted, is sometimes the case that the evil is not without a remedy. It is easy to distinguish between the true rose and the sucker, and the latter should always be removed as soon as it makes its appearance. There is a rose which has been lately introduced into our country, called the *Manette*, whose history I have not yet learned. It is of very strong and rapid growth, perfectly hardy, easily cultivated, and not liable to sucker. It possesses all the characteristics of a first-rate rose, on which to bud the finer, and, no doubt, will soon be used exclusively for that purpose.

Budding on this stock will remove every objection that can be urged against the practice. I have had considerable experience on this subject, and can say that, in many respects, I prefer a rose budded on a hardy, strong-growing stock. It is hardier, more thrifty, and a better bloomer. I have had them to die in winter when on their own roots, although protected, but never when budded. The reason is obvious, for while the top of a rose is tender the root is so too, in the same proportion, and when a tender rose is on its own roots, and the top should be killed, the root is very apt to be killed also. But it may be asked, why should a budded rose be stronger and more thrifty than one on its own roots? The reason is very plain: the stock on which the rose is budded being a strong grower, and having large roots, must necessarily take up more nourishment from the earth than a rose of small roots. Now all this excess of nourishment goes into the bud, and, of course will cause it to grow more rapidly and make it more capable of resisting injurious influences. But I find the prejudice against budded roses is so deeply rooted in the minds of some people that no reasoning will remove it, and the old adage is verified,

"A man convinced against his will, Is of the same opinion still."

Well, I suppose we must use another old adage and say—

"What can't be cured Must be endured."

The rose requires a deep, strong, and rich soil to bring it to perfection. If it is not naturally rich, it must be made so, or you will look in vain for fine roses.

I have found that alluvial soil, with a mixture of sand, is well adapted to the growth of the rose, so also is well rotted chip manure, leaf mould, or rich virgin soil from the woods. In planting a rose let a hole be dug, at least two feet deep, and wide enough to admit the roots to be extended their full length. Then fill the hole with some of the above-mentioned soil, and plant the rose so that the neck or collar will be upon a level with the surface. It will add

greatly to its vigor and growth, to give it a dressing of manure every fall. It will be of service also to take up a rose every three or four years and transplant it, trimming the roots, and renewing the soil about it. This seems to give it new life and vigor. The surface around the plant should be kept loose, and clear of weeds; this is of the first importance. I have also found that mulching is of great service, particularly in summer. This prevents the too rapid evaporation of the moisture, and keeps the ground in proper condition around the roots of the plant. Roses should be kept well pruned. All the sickly-looking branches should be removed, and a proper shape given to the bush. This not only improves it in appearance, but makes it more thrifty, and increases its blooming qualities. The proper time for this operation is when the knife is in good order and the rose requires it.

To pinch off the *perpetues* or seed vessels, as soon as the flowers begin to fade, or the petals to fall, will be of great advantage. It will not only promote the growth of the plant, but cause it to bloom more constantly. Nothing tends more to exhaust the strength of a rose than the maturing of its seed. However, if it is desired to raise new varieties, the seed may be suffered to remain until matured; they should then be carefully removed from the hips, and planted immediately. In this way they may vegetate the following spring; but if they are permitted to dry before planted, they will not vegetate for a year, and perhaps not at all.

But this is a method of raising roses that I cannot recommend. It is attended with a great deal of uncertainty, and after much care and anxiety our highest expectations may be disappointed. It is better to leave this work to the French, who seem to be more successful in hybridizing and producing new varieties than any other people. Almost all our fine roses are imported from that country.

I shall now give a description of such roses as I consider really fine and worthy of cultivation:

- 1st. *Remontant Roses*.—This is a new class, and, in some respects, possesses advantages over all others. It is perfectly hardy, withstanding our coldest winters without protection. It is a hybrid between the Damask and Bourbon, possessing all the fragrance and hardness of the one, with the ever-blooming qualities of the other. They are not so constant bloomers as some of the tenderer classes, but, by having a variety of them, we may have a constant and regular succession of blooms from June till November, and sometimes even later. They bloom periodically as their name implies, and are susceptible of the highest cultivation. Amateurs, both in England and France, are producing new varieties every year in this class, as well as in all others, by means of hybridization, so that, if the thing is possible, we may look for something finer than has yet been produced. They are known by their rough and thorny appearance.

The following are amongst the finest, viz:

- Augusta Me, large pale rose, fine form, and very beautiful; Crystal Palace, large and full, flesh color; Da Roi, bright red, constant bloomer; Duchess of Southernland, rosy pink, large and double; Geant des Batailles, bright crimson, very beautiful; La Ville de Paris, rose color, shaded with blue; one of the largest; Louis Bonaparte, carmine; Madame Lafay, rich rosy color, very fragrant; Marquis Bocella, delicate blush; Mrs. Elliott, purple rose, large and full; Napoleon Triumphant, pure white; Prince Albert, rich crimson, very fine; Queen of Perpetuals, deep crimson, beautiful; Sidonia, rich blush, first rate; Rivers, vivid crimson, large and fine; Yonlaude d'Aragon, deep pink, very pretty.

2d. *Bourbon Roses*.—This splendid class of roses is said to have originated in the Isle of Bourbon, and was imported into France in the year 1822. In point of hardness, it is next to the Remontants. The varieties are numerous, and the colors all that could be desired, except yellow, which, I believe, is yet wanting in this class. They are distinguished by their large, round, and glossy green leaf. Some possess considerable fragrance, but, in general, they are inferior in this respect to the Damask and Tea roses. The following are choice varieties, namely:

- Dr. Roques, purplish crimson, very beautiful; Vivid carmine, a fine rose; Comte de Natuel, rich crimson, superb; Gloire de France, rose color, rich and full; Henry Clay, deep rose, shaded with blue; Hermosa, deep pink, a profuse bloomer; Jupiter, deep crimson; La Phoenix, bright rose; Leveson Gower, rose, tinged with salmon; Madame Nerard, pink, shaded with blue; Mormon Queen, delicate flesh, tinged with rose; Paul Joseph, rich bright crimson, very fine; Princess Clementine, rosy purple; Queen of Bourbons, silvery lilac, elegant St. Croix, deep rose, petals pointed like the *Souvenir de la Malmaison*; *Arctur*, white, petals pointed like the *Malmaison*; *Arctur*, white, petals pointed like the *Malmaison*.

3d. *Tea Roses*.—This is, perhaps, the most splendid class of roses; at least, it seems to be the general favorite amongst rose-amateurs. Some of the varieties are free growers, but, in general, they are more tender than the Bourbons as well as more tender and difficult to propagate. They are distinguished by their peculiar fragrance, which is thought to bear a resemblance to that of green tea. The following are among the best, namely:

Adam, rich rosy pink, large and fragrant; Belle Marguerite, rosy lilac, very distinct; Bon Silene, cherry red, large, and beautiful; Bougere, flesh color, a fine rose; Buret, deep flesh color, a good bloomer; Caroline, blush suffused with pink; Clara Sylvain, pure white, very fine; Claudia, a beautiful creamy blush; Coeur de Paris, pale rosy color, very beautiful; Devonensis, creamy white, large, and always perfect. This is the Tea rose in the superlative degree, and stands at the head of its class, and perhaps it cannot be excelled. It possesses all the characteristics of a first-rate rose; Duchess de Mecklenbourg, creamy yellow, very fine; Eugene de la Motte, creamy white, strong grower; Eugene Jovin, white, sometimes edged with pink; Hymenee, straw color, a good bloomer; Josephine Malton, white, a splendid rose; La Pactole, straw color, very pretty; La Sylbide, delicate blush, one of the best; Leonaire, rosy pink, large and fine; Madame Breon, rosy blue, a fine rose; Madame Brevaux, very beautiful; Madame Desprez, pure white, very fragrant; Mansais, buff color, large and full; Melville, rosy blush, shaded with crimson; Princesse Marie, deep rosy color, beautiful; Stombris, rosy white, large and full; Triumph de Luxembourg, flesh color, tinged with salmon, a splendid rose; Saffron, saffron color, the bud, when just expanding, cannot be surpassed.

Bengal Roses.—This family includes some of our finest roses. Their colors are very brilliant, although generally they possess but little fragrance, and in this respect chiefly they are distinguished from Tea roses. The following are our favorites:

Cels Multiflora, pink, a profuse bloomer; Chameleon, color changeable, fine; Cramoisie, superior, velvet crimson; Ictorese, creamy white, yellow center; Indica, or Daily Rose, deep pink; Lady Warren, pure white; Louis Philippe, deep crimson, pink center; Madame Desprez, light rose; Leonaire, rosy pink; Prince Eugene, amaranth, large; Purple Crown, rich velvet crimson; Queen of Lombardy, cherry red; Triomphe de Grand, rich crimson.

Noisette Roses.—This class derives its name from Mr. Noisette, of South Carolina, who is believed to have originated it, about the year 1815. It blooms in clusters, and hence all roses of this habit are called Noisettes. They are generally rapid growers, and include some of the most splendid roses in cultivation. They are distinguished by their cluster-blooming habits. The following are some of the best:

- Aimee Vibert, pure white, dwarfish; Cora L. Barton, rosy pink, a good rose; Champney Cluster, bright pink; Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold, a large yellow rose, one of the most splendid grown; Gold of Ophir, reddish copper, very distinct; Hermon's White Musk Cluster, white; James Desprez, buff and sulphur, one of the sweetest of roses; Lamarque, white, with straw colored center, fine rose; Madame Byrne, pale straw; Phoebe, white, shaded with rose; Prudence Roesser, pinkish white; Sir Walter Scott, bright rose color; Solitaire, straw color, said to be a seedling from Lamarque, and a twin sister of Chromatella, a fine fragrance.

Once Blooming, or Hardy Roses.—*Microphylla*.—Carnae, pink or flesh color; Alba Oederata, creamy white, very fine.

Moss Roses.—These, although they bloom but once, are so beautiful that no collection of roses can be perfect without them. They are easily distinguished by the mossy appearance of the buds. The following are some of the best:

- Crested Moss, rosy pink, with beautifully crested buds; Crimson Moss, bright crimson; Luxembourg Moss, purplish crimson; Princess Adelaide, pale, glossy rose; Pink Moss, pink color; White Moss, blooms in white clusters.

Yellow Roses.—Fortunes Yellow, reddish copper;

Harrisonia, bright yellow; Persian Yellow, deep yellow, very fine.

There are also some fine Prairie Roses, among which are Baltimore Belle, Graulhe, Queen of Prairies, Greville, Mount Joy, etc., etc., which are well worth cultivating.

The above list might be greatly extended, but it is unnecessary. To cultivate flowers is not only a pleasing employment, but it conduces greatly to the health of the body, and gives vigor and strength to the whole system. There is no medicine equal to that of taking exercise in the open air. This will impart to the cheeks of ladies a more beautiful and lasting color than any cosmetic they can use. But it requires pretty strong arguments to convince them of this fact. They seem to have a prejudice against exposing themselves to the sun and air; nor could they be prevailed upon to do so, unless some powerful inducement can be presented. Now what would be more attractive to them, or more likely to bring them out of their houses, and give them an opportunity of inhaling the pure atmosphere, than a beautiful garden of flowers, particularly if they planted and reared them with their own hands? If the ladies wish to enjoy good health, fine spirits, and cheerful and amiable dispositions, let them love flowers, and learn to cultivate them. In this way they will more nearly resemble their mother Eve, whose first employment was "to dress and keep a beautiful garden."

DIED.

On the 18th instant, JAMES C. HOWARD, in the sixteenth year of his age.

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